

Date: Tue, 1 Jun 93 04:30:02 PDT
From: Packet-Radio Mailing List and Newsgroup <packet-radio@ucsd.edu>
Errors-To: Packet-Radio-Errors@UCSD.Edu
Reply-To: Packet-Radio@UCSD.Edu
Precedence: Bulk
Subject: Packet-Radio Digest V93 #152
To: packet-radio

Packet-Radio Digest Tue, 1 Jun 93 Volume 93 : Issue 152

Today's Topics:

 AMPRnet
 k2cc:BitBucket (no!!)
 MiniSport Hacker - Vol 13
 Need a data radio recommendation. (9600 min, 56K ??)
 NOS
 Packet Radio
 PBBS setup for Unix...
 Welcome to rec.radio.info!

Send Replies or notes for publication to: <Packet-Radio@UCSD.Edu>
Send subscription requests to: <Packet-Radio-REQUEST@UCSD.Edu>
Problems you can't solve otherwise to brian@ucsd.edu.

Archives of past issues of the Packet-Radio Digest are available
(by FTP only) from UCSD.Edu in directory "mailarchives/packet-radio".

We trust that readers are intelligent enough to realize that all text
herein consists of personal comments and does not represent the official
policies or positions of any party. Your mileage may vary. So there.

Date: 1 Jun 1993 05:40:36 -0500
From: usc!cs.utexas.edu!not-for-mail@network.UCSD.EDU
Subject: AMPRnet
To: packet-radio@ucsd.edu

Hi all,

I want to know some info about TCP/IP across AX.25. I want to use NET.EXE
by KA9Q. The problem is I don't know who assigns IP addresses in 44 net.
I think there is probably something like "Country Coordinator" and
"Central Coordinator" for this (or am I wrong?), but I'm not sure if
Czech Republic has someone responsible for this.

73, (very soon will be) OK1XPV

Petr VyhnaK

P.S.: I would prefer replies via E-mail to VYHNAK@CSPGUK11.BITNET, because reading NetNews is very complicated from here. thanks.

Date: Mon, 31 May 1993 14:47:31 GMT
From: usc!howland.reston.ans.net!xlink.net!sol.ctr.columbia.edu!news.kei.com!ub!
clarkson!rob.n2qcn.clarkson.edu!rob@network.UCSD.EDU
Subject: k2cc:BitBucket (no!!)
To: packet-radio@ucsd.edu

> The NOS Mailbox throws all messages to k2cc or k2cc@k2cc into the bit bucket
they are forwarded to n2nvf (virg@cheetah.ece.clarkson.edu) who is
adding accounts for us durring the summer... this is a student station
and there arn't meny students here in the summer.. it takes a day for
her to read her mail as she don't have direct access.

rob@sun.soe.clarkson.edu
Rob Logan AMA -----|----- ARRL n2qcn@k2cc-2.ny.usa.na
Clarkson ERC IRCHA *>=====[_]L) EAA AirBorn
Potsdam, NY 13699 PRA - '- '- PADI USSA
work: 315-268-2292 fax: 315-268-6570 home: 315-265-2391

Date: 31 May 93 00:06:37 GMT
From: olivea!isc-br!tau-ceti!comtch!opus-ovh!bmork@uunet.uu.net
Subject: MiniSport Hacker - Vol 13
To: packet-radio@ucsd.edu

MiniSport Laptop Hacker - Vol 13, 29 Apr 1993
Copyright(C) 1993 by Brian Mork.

>>> ADMIN

No, I'm not superstitious, but the number of this MLH edition did pass my
mind. The last two weeks, my ZL-2 has been out of commission. Almost si-
multaneously, I received a letter from n7ftm (Bill) that his is having the
same trouble. I've spent the last few nights tearing mine apart. Bad for
me; good for you! I've got more specs on how the power supply works in
the next edition of MLH.

In addition, I've been digesting volumes of documentation on Internet and
Waffle, a BBS program meant to host users and process Internet E-mail and
Usenet topical forums. I now have a node running on my own computer. See

the new (and let's hope stable) address below.

Two people have sent me messages via USMail because something about the packet link wasn't getting messages through. Each edition, I try to confirm in the ADMIN section who all I've heard from. If I don't mention your callsign here, I didn't get your message. This round I've heard from N9ADS, N9LNQ, WA8WZX, W4NTG, W5SYT, N7FTM, KA9CAP.

>>> COM I/O ARCHITECTURE

Continuing from Volumes 7,8, and 10, there are only three more registers to cover.

Line Control Register (LCR) at address (BASE+3)

This register allows you to configure the format of the serial data leaving the UART and (simultaneously) the format expected by the UART. All bits of this register are read/write.

Bit 0&1: These two bits select how many data bits are transferred in each asynchronous character. 5,6,7, or 8 bits are selected with values of 00,01,10, or 11 respectively. For example, if you desire 7 data bits, set Bit0 to 0 and Bit1 to 1.

Bit 2: Set to 0 if you want one stop bit generated on outbound data and checked on inbound data. Setting to 1 chooses 1-1/2 stop bits with 5-bit data and two stop bits with 6,7, or 8-bit data.

Bit 3: Set to 1 to generate a parity bit. Set to 0 if you want no parity bit at all. If this is set to 0, the next bit has no effect.

Bit 4: Even Parity Select. When Bit3 is 1 and Bit4 is 0, an odd number of 1's is transmitted or checked in the data bits and parity bit. When Bit3 is a 1 and Bit4 is a 1, an even number of bits is transmitted or checked.

Bit 5: When set to 1, the function of Bit4 is reversed.

Bit 6: Set Break. When this bit is set to 1, the serial output is forced to the spacing state (same as data=0) and remains until changing this bit to a 0.

Bit 7: This is the Baud-Rate Divisor Latch Access Bit. This bit is set to 0 for normal operation allowing access of the transmitter and receiver buffers at BASE+0, and the Interrupt Enable Register at BASE+1. When set to 1, these same addresses access the Baud Rate Divisor.

Line Status Register (LSR) at address (BASE+5)

This register provides information about recent data transfer. All bits are not read/write.

Bit 0: Data Ready. The UART sets this bit to 1 whenever a complete incoming character is available in the receiver buffer. It is reset to 0 by writing a zero or by reading the receiver buffer. Bit1 through Bit4 are "errors" that produce a RLS interrupt (see IER and IIR descriptions).

Bit 1: Overrun. This bit is set to 1 whenever the receiver buffer was not read by the CPU before the next character was transferred into the receiver buffer (overwriting the lost character). This bit is reset to 0 whenever the CPU reads the LSR.

Bit 2: Parity Error. If this bit is 1, the received character did not have the correct even or odd parity as selected by the bits in the LCR. It resets to 0 whenever the CPU reads the LSR.

Bit 3: Framing Error. This bit is set to 1 whenever the stop bit following the last data bit (or parity, if selected) is detected in the spacing level. (A stop bit is suppose to be mark status.)

Bit 4: Break Received. This is set to 1 whenever the received data input is held in spacing status longer than a full word's time: the total of start bit, data bits, parity, and stop bits.

Bit 5: Transmitter register empty. This bit is 1 when the UART is ready to accept a new character for transmission. It actually switches to 1 when the previous character is moved from the transmitter holding register to the transmit shift register. It becomes 0 concurrently with the loading of the holding register by the CPU.

Bit 6: Transmitter shift register empty. This bit is 1 whenever the shift register is idle (nothing being transmitted). It becomes 0 when the shift register gets a character from the transmitter holding register.

Bit 7: Permanently 0

Baud Rate Divisor Latch at addresses (BASE, BASE+1)

These two registers set the bits per second rate transmitted by the UART. This is a 16-bit divisor for the clock fed into pin 16 of the 8250 UART, giving a frequency *sixteen* times the desired baud rate. Pin 16 is usually fed with a frequency of 1.8432 MHz.

The LSB (least significant byte) is written to (or read from) address

BASE, and the MSB (most significant byte) is written/read from address BASE+1. This is true only when the Divisor Access Bit in the LCR is set to 1.

The following table can be used if a 1.8432 Mhz clock is used (table values are decimal):

	300	1200	2400	4800	9600	19200
MSB	1	0	0	0	0	0
LSB	128	96	48	24	12	6

Lastly, a request: Please look in any data book you have and try to identify the following three chips. Two of each are surface mounted on the bottom side of the ZL power supply switching regulator board. I need to find out how they're suppose to work to know if mine are working! A pin-out and short description would be GREATLY appreciated!

73, Brian Mork (Opus-OVH) KA9SNF@wb7nnf.#spokn.wa.usa
Internet ka9snf@opus-ovh.spk.wa.us
6006-B Eaker, Fairchild, WA 99011

Brian Mork Internet bmork@opus-ovh.spk.wa.us
Amateur Radio ka9snf@wb7nnf.#spokn.wa.usa
USMail 6006-B Eaker, Fairchild, WA 99011

Date: Mon, 31 May 1993 13:27:47 GMT
From: usc!cs.utexas.edu!swrinde!gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary@network.UCSD.EDU
Subject: Need a data radio recommendation. (9600 min, 56K ??)
To: packet-radio@ucsd.edu

In article <1993May28.134933.24972@hp1.holl.com> dave@hp1.holl.com (David Vrona) writes:

>

>On a related note, what kind of equipment is required to go 56Kbaud??? This
>is where I would like to be someday!

Well, at 56kb the GRAPES modem *is* the radio, it's an RF modem, so all you need is a transverter to kick it's 29 MHz input/output up to the UHF band of your choice. The now out of production Microwave Modules MMT432S is commonly used, but any transverter with similar specs will do nicely.

Gary

--

Gary Coffman KE4ZV		You make it,		gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems		we break it.		uunet!rsiatl!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way		Guaranteed!		emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
Lawrenceville, GA 30244				

Date: 31 May 1993 22:22:51 GMT
From: olivea!charnel!kirk@uunet.uu.net
Subject: NOS
To: packet-radio@ucsd.edu

I am looking for the NOS Net Cordinaor, the closed one to
Chico California, If you know who he is, please mail me his
internet Address, Thanks.

Date: 31 May 93 23:13:15 GMT
From: news-mail-gateway@ucsd.edu
Subject: Packet Radio
To: packet-radio@ucsd.edu

help

Date: 31 May 93 11:42:53 GMT
From: usc!math.ohio-state.edu!uwm.edu!biosci!parc!barrnet.net!noc.usfca.edu!
noc.usfca.edu!callis@network.UCSD.EDU
Subject: PBBS setup for Unix...
To: packet-radio@ucsd.edu

This is for all of you packet wizards/programmer types out there... I am
running a Unix based machine with a direct connect to the Internet via
our host here at USF. I am running under linux locally, which is
connected via ethernet to the rest of our network. I thought it would be
great if I could get a TNC to act just like my dialups and allow logins
via packet radio. The fact is, I don't have a clue as to how to do
this... Basically, what I want, is that when someone connects to my TNC,
they get a login prompt from Linux. From there, they log in and do all
the stuff one does under Unix, with the added benefit of true internet
connection. If anyone has an idea how to do this, please e-mail me at
the address below.

Thanks,

--

* Kim C. Callis *
* Univ. of San Francisco, San Francisco, CA *
* EMAIL: callis@usfca.edu or callis@dons.ac.usfca.edu *

DISCLAIMER: As long as nothing I say attempts to represent the
views of the Univ. of San Francisco, they could care less what I
have to say. Meaning that anything said, like it or not, is strictly
my own personal opinion and views.

Date: Mon, 31 May 1993 07:42:39 MST
From: usc!math.ohio-state.edu!cyber1.cyberstore.ca!van-bc!vanbc.wimsey.com!
cs.ubc.ca!unixg.ubc.ca!kakwa.ucs.ualberta.ca!ersys!ve6mgs!rec-radio-
info@network.UCSD.EDU
Subject: Welcome to rec.radio.info!
To: packet-radio@ucsd.edu

Archive-name: radio/rec-radio-info/welcome
Last-modified: \$Date: 1993/05/16 21:57 \$
Version: \$Revision: 1.05 \$

*** Welcome to rec.radio.info! ***

Welcome to rec.radio.info, a group that aims to provide a noise-free source
of information and news for the entire rec.radio hierarchy.

Two introductory articles about rec.radio.info are posted to the group and
to news.answers every two weeks. You are now reading the first article, which
explains what rec.radio.info is, and answers some Frequently Asked Questions.
The second article is titled "Submission Guidelines", and you only need to
read it if you want to submit an article to rec.radio.info.

You can skip to the next section of this article by searching for the next
" -- " string. The sections available are:

- What is the purpose of rec.radio.info?
- Why are messages almost always cross posted to rec.radio.info?
- What is a 'follow-up', and what does 'moderated' mean?
- OK, so now I know what 'moderated' means. Tell me more.
- What type of material is considered inappropriate?
- I do not have access to news, how can I get the information posted to
rec.radio.info?
- Will the material appearing in rec.radio.info be archived somewhere?
- I have a regular posting with timely information, is there a way to
speed up it's delivery, or automate for more convenience?

-- What is the purpose of rec.radio.info?

The purpose or charter of rec.radio.info is to provide the Usenet community with a resource for information, news, and facts about any and all things radio.

All the other rec.radio groups are intended for discussions and general chit chat about radio. Rec.radio.info will contain informational, factual articles only. Follow-ups are redirected to an appropriate other group, and further discussion (if any) will not take place in rec.radio.info.

In order to ensure that rec.radio.info contains only appropriate articles, it was decided to create the group as a moderated newsgroup.

-- Why are messages almost always cross posted to rec.radio.info?

It provides a "tag" for each article to be assembled into a filtered presentation in rec.radio.info (even with cross-posting, only one message, with a unique Message-ID, is propagated across the net). This tag also facilitates a pre-existing method of dropping or cancelling the articles locally within the discussion groups if you don't want to see them. This accommodates individuals who want to separate the bulletins from the discussions, discussions from the bulletins, as well as those who are adamant about not reading another newsgroup and wanted to see everything all in one basket.

With the total size of Usenet (in number of newsgroups and total traffic) doubling every year or so, this is no insignificant contribution to reducing information noise and chaos. Making the discussion groups a catch-all, and making extra newsgroups filters on that catch-all, is also the most realistic way to implement such a scheme (It's not intuitively obvious what the charter, contents, and general appropriate topics for each and every newsgroup are. Seeing FAQ's and charter/intro postings in the home newsgroup is beneficial for new readers).

By cross-posting one only is adding a few tens of bytes to each bulletin (to specify the extra group on the Newsgroups line), but are adding the capability for very powerful filtering features available on most news servers, listservers and readers. Your local news guru could probably explain these features in more detail.

In rn, for example, according to Leanne Phillips in her rn kill-file FAQ, add a line of the form:

```
/Newsgroups:.*[ ,]rec\.radio\.info/h:j
```

either in ~/News/KILL (if you don't want to see rec.radio.info articles anywhere) or ~/News/rec/radio/amateur/misc/KILL (if you don't want to see them just in rec.radio.amateur.misc). The latter method means your kill file will only be consulted during rec.radio.amateur.misc (and hence runs more efficiently), and will probably work for most people.

In nn, according to Bill Wohler in his nn FAQ, add a line of the form:

```
rec.radio.info:!s/:^
```

in ~/.nn/kill (if you don't want to see rec.radio.info articles anywhere), or put the following lines:

```
sequence
rec.radio.info
rec.radio.
```

at the end of ~/.nn/init in order to see all the rec.radio.info bulletins first, then read the remaining rec.radio.* without the bulletins.

-- What is a 'follow-up', and what does 'moderated' mean?

If you are new to Usenet and are not familiar with the terminology, you might want to read the general introductory articles found in the newsgroup news.announce.newusers. Doing so will make your life on the net much easier, and will probably save you from making silly beginner's mistakes.

If you think that at this moment you are reading an echo, a conference, or a bulletin board, I'd also strongly suggest a trip over to news.announce.newusers.

For the rest of this article, I will assume you have a basic knowledge of Usenet terminology and mechanics.

A moderated group means that any article that needs to be posted to the group has to be accepted by the moderator of the group. Since we need to ensure that followups to an article (discussion) do not show up in the rec.radio.info newsgroup, the 'Followup-To:' header line contains a newsgroup that is appropriate for discussions about the specific article.

-- OK, so now I know what 'moderated' means. Tell me more.

Rec.radio.info is a moderated newsgroup, which means that all articles submitted to the group will have to be approved by the moderator first.

The current moderator of the group is Mark Salyzyn. Submissions to rec.radio.info can be posted, or e-mailed to:

```
rec-radio-info@ve6mgs.ampr.ab.ca
```

Comments, criticisms, suggestions or questions about the group can be e-mailed to:

```
rec-radio-request@ve6mgs.ampr.ab.ca
```

But before you do so, please be sure to check out the "Submission Guidelines" article.

The influence of the moderator should be minimal and of an administrative

nature, consisting chiefly of weeding out obviously inappropriate articles, while making sure correct headers etc. are used for the appropriate ones.

-- What type of material is considered inappropriate?

There are three broad categories of articles which will be rejected by the moderator:

- 1) Requests for information: rec.radio.info is strictly a one-way street. I receive information in my mailbox; I then post it to rec.radio.info. Requests for specific information belong in the normal discussion newsgroups. If your request gets answered, you might consider passing the answer on to rec.radio.info, though. Especially if you can edit it into a informational, rather than a discussion, format.
- 2) Obvious discussion articles, or articles that appear unsubstantiated.
- 3) Commercial stuff: a relatively unbiased test of a radio product would be accepted, but any hint of for-profit might be reason for rejection. For three reasons: This is not the purpose of the list, for-profit is a controversial topic, and this list may be passed onto Amateur Packet Radio (where for-profit is prohibited except under certain provisos).

rec.radio.swap (or possibly comp.newprod) may be more deserving of the posting in any matter.

Similarly, copyrighted material generally cannot be used. If it's TRULY worthwhile to the net, I would recommend obtaining permission from the copyright holder. Please note the source, and if permission was given. I reserve the right to make the final decision concerning appropriateness in all situations. In most cases, a brief summary of, or pointer to, the copyrighted information may be all I can allow.

-- I do not have access to news, how can I get the information posted to rec.radio.info?

brian@UCSD.EDU (Brian Kantor) has kindly supplied a mail list server for rec.radio.info. Non of the articles will be digested, due to their size, so you will receive individual mailings for every article posted to the group.

Mail sent to radio-info@ucsd.edu will be forwarded to the moderator and thus is an alias to rec-radio-info@ve6mgs.ampr.ab.ca

To subscribe and unsubscribe via the listserver; the format for that is

```
sub address radio-info
unsub address radio-info
```

where 'address' is your full mailing address. Send this request to

```
listserv@ucsd.edu
```

Note that the server will automatically delete any address that bounces mail. If you leave the address portion blank, it will try to deduce your address from the mail headers. This may not work if you are on bitnet, milnet or some other non-Unix host, so it is recommended to put your return address in any case. For example:

```
sub mymailbox@myhost.mydomain.mil radio-info
or
sub MEMEME01@DMBHST.bitnet radio-info
```

or something like that.

-- Will the material appearing in rec.radio.info be archived somewhere?

Yes. Still firming up details at the moment but here is a preliminary list:

- unbc.edu as maintained by Lyndon Nerenberg <lyndon@unbc.edu>
- nic.funet.fi maintained by Risto Kotlampi <rko@cs.tut.fi>
saved to /pub/dx/text/rec.radio.info currently stored as
numbered files.

Effectively this means that anything you post to rec.radio.info will be permanently stored, so your work will not be lost.

-- I have a regular posting with timely information, is there a way to speed up it's delivery, or automate for more convenience?

Yes, there is! It may take a bit of chatter with the moderator, but we are willing to take responsible people and provide them the means of posting the articles directly from their site. We will try everything we can as we fully realize that DX (distant signal) and astronomical data can be somewhat transitory. We are also willing to allow regular posters of information the same courtesy, even if the information is not as time critical.

We refer to this as self-moderation, which is partly based on the model for news.answer. This requires co-operation and good will to be beneficial to the community in the rec.radio hierarchy.

I suggest reading the posting guidelines for more information. I am open to suggestions.

I thank the following individuals for their input into this article:

```
rec.music.info moderator Leo Breebaart rec-music-info@cp.tn.tudelft.nl
rec.radio.broadcasting moderator Bill Pfeiffer wdp@gagme.chi.il.us
Paul W. Schleck, KD3FU pschleck@unomaha.edu
```

Ian Klufft, KD6EUI iklufft@uts.amdahl.com

--

Mark Salyzyn -- Moderator rec.radio.info

Submissions to: rec-radio-info@ve6mgs.ampr.ab.ca

Administrivia to: rec-radio-request@ve6mgs.ampr.ab.ca

* Requests for information do *not* belong in rec.radio.info *

End of Packet-Radio Digest V93 #152
